



that?"

Just because we cater to economical men. Because trash is
not cheap at any price. Because a
"MacCarthy-Evans" sult or overcoat or trouser or vest gives a
dollar of service for every dollar
paid—or your money back,

"MacCarthy-Evans" on suits;
"Sterling" on silver. Both guarantees of durability, of worth, of
satisfaction.

blest 1901 fabric effects, shapes and colors— \$20 to \$50

MacCarthy - Evans Tailoring Co.,

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE IN MINE EXPLOSION.

Twenty-One Workmen Instantly Killed and Nine Receive Fatal Injuries.

BLAST IGNITES COAL DUST.

Belatives of Victims Gather at the Mouth of the Mine Waiting for Bodies to Be Brought Up.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27.-A special from Dayton, Tenn., to the Times says: "At the Richland mine of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company, two miles from Dayton, at 420 o'clock this afternoon a terrific exion of coal dust resulted in the death o thenty-one men, all white, and most of

them married and with families.

The dead-Tom Wright, Dick Smith, Will
Matthews, Sam Smith, Balley Smith, Tom
Walker, George Holmes, J. F. Gothard,
Terry Smith, Abe Gothard, Sam Burwick, Jim Pickle, Wash Trealey, Oscar Rodgers, Lewis G. Rodgers, Lowry Hawkins, J. F. Walker, Perry Pope, Lige Poole, Andy Medley and Will Rose. The injured: William Burchene, Sr., Wil-

Burchene, Jr., Bob Walker, the Rev-F. M. Cook, the Reverend William, Bart Hale, Arthur Decker, Ed Craig

and J. T. Burwick.

Coal Dant Ignited.

The explosion was caused by what is known among miners as a "blown blast." It is the custom of miners to pince the blasts and fire them off at quitting time each afternoon, leaving the coal thus thrown down to be loaded and hauled from the mine the next morning. The Richland mine is destitute of water, and great volumes of fine of water, and great volumes of fine particles of coal dust, invisible to the naked eye, accumulate at the roof of the mine. This dust is subject to explosion if exposed

to Sames.

This afternoon a dynamite cartridge was placed in position in one of the rooms of the mine. The Plast did not explode as intended, but instead a long flame shot out of the blast hole and ignited the accumulation of dust. Instantly a terrific explosion occurred and a seething mass of flames shot to the mouth of the mine and extended to feet into the air, scorching the leaves from the near-by trees.

There were thirty-four men in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with

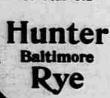
There were thirty-four men in the mine at the time. Four of these escaped with elight injury. Twenty-one were killed and mine terribly burned, most of them fatally. Word quickly reached Dayton, and receing gangs were organized and proceeded to the mine. One by one the black-mod and horribly disfigured bodies were taken from the debris and carried to the ment of the mine, where they were put on a leoconotive and taken to Dayton. Scores of the relatives and friends gathered at the mouth of the mine, and the shricks of alguent as the bodies were removed were heart-moling.

two undertaking establishments at you were turned into morgues, where manded bodies were dressed and present for delivery to their families. All men employed in this mine were resisted Dayton.

December 22, 1995, a similar explosion marred in the Nelson mine, situated a language feet from where to-day's explosion occurred, in which twenty-eight were were instantly killed.

What They Want

Buyers of fine whiskey find in re Year Old



exactly what they want, viz.: a whiskey of the

Mighest Grade Superb Flavor and Porfectly Matured. It Gratifies

ME, Ot Lords, No.

IUNYON'S INHALER CABANNE FIREMEN HAVE A PRETTY FLOWER GARDEN.

The flower garden at No. 36's engine-house, rear the Arcade, in Cabanne, with its little grave covered with violets, is beginning to attract much attention from the passengers on the St. Louis and Suburban line, on which the garden abuts.

The members of the company take great delight in tending the flower plot, which extends from the back of the engine-house to the north line of the Suburban right-of-way, and in caring for the grave, which contains all that is left of their dog, "Rags."

In the center of the plot is a rosebed, with a walk around it, leading from the back door of the engine-house. A hedge serves as fence on the south side. Inside of this is a row of flowers on the east and west sides of the plot, and flowers and shrubs are tastefully planted in other parts of the plot. The tower of the engine-house is almost covered with ivy. In another year, the ity will have reached the top of the lower. Ivy is also growing on the east side of the house.

At the south side of the house is a clematis, which is said to be one of the finest in the city. Other varieties of flowers to be found in the plot are the hybiscus, tube rose, begonia, geranium and monthly rose. Some of the flowers have been imported from Germany.

A pathetic history is connected with the

SOLICITOR GENERAL RICHARDS SAYS THE DECISIONS CONSTITUTE GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

Washington, May 27.—Solicitor General Richards of the Department of Justice, who had charge of the insular cases before the Supreme Court, to-night made the following

Supreme Court, to-night made the following statement containing his interpretation of the decisions of the court to-day:

"The important question involved in these cases was whether the cession of territory contained in the treaty of Paris made Porto Rico and the Philippines an integral part of the United States within the meaning of that provision of the Constitution requiring all duties, imposts and excises to be uniform throughout the United States." The court held that the cession simply made court held that the cession simply made Porto Rico and the Philippines domestic ter-ritory of the United States, subject to the full control of Congress, which control could be exercised without reference to those limitations. This limitation, the court held, was intended to apply to the States of the Union and does not apply to acquired ter-iftory unless by treaty and by subsequent act of Congress it is incorporated within and becomes an integral part of the United

"The decisions are substantially a victory for the Government. They sustain to the fullest extent the so-called insular policy of the administration. The Government now has the sanction of the Supreme Court for governing these islands as their needs require. The court holds that the Constitution did not, of its own force, at once apply to those ceded territories, placing their people, their products and their ports on an immediate equality with ours, and conferring on them the rights, privileges and immunities enjoyed by the people, the products and ports of the several States.

Great Powers Given to Congress.

"While their fundamental rights are pre-The decisions are substantially a victory

"While their fundamental rights are pre-served by those underlying principles of the Constitution which apply everywhere. the Constitution which apply everywhere, the status of their citizens and the nature of the customs regulations are to be determined by Congress, and the exercise of the power vested by the Constitution in Congress to make all needful rules and regulations respecting territory belonging to the United States.

"Obviously what I have said regarding Porto Rico applies equally well to the Philippines, so that the President is perfectly free under the Spooner act to govern the Philippines as their needs and their interests may require.

ests may require.
"At the same time that the court has sus-tained, to the fullest extent, the contention

of the Government in these cases, it has decided, as a matter of statutory construction, that the Dingley act could not be held to impose duties on goods brought from Porto Rico, because, by cession, Porto Rico became domestic territory of the United States and, therefore, ceased to be 'a for-tign country.' The decisions of the court call for no change in the administration of the law. The court did not decide what is known as the second Dooley case, in which is involved the validity of the collection of duties under the Foraker act on goods

taken to Porto Rico from the United States.

Philippine Cases May 66 Over.

"While I have no information on the subect, it may be that the court thinks there is involved in the case another question as to whether such duties would not amount to duties on articles exported from a State. "The court also falled to dispose of what is popularly known as the Fourteen Diamond Rings case, involving the entry for duty of rings brought into the United States by a returning soldier from the Philippines. There were no decisions affecting the Philippines and a presume better the decisions affecting the Philippines. ippines to-day, and I presume both of the cases referred to will go over until the fall term of the court.'

No Philippines Decision.

The court adjourned this evening without announcing the decision in what is known as "the fourteen diamond rings" case, Emil Pepke, claimant, which may be announced to-morrow, or may be carried over until next fall. This is the case which raises the diamond question as to imports from the Philippines which is raised as to imports from Porto Rico by the De Lima case. The cases arose in different ways and came before the court differently, but it is not doubted that the court will apply the same rule to the imports from the Philippines since the ratification of the treaty of peace since the ratification of the treaty of peace as was applied to imports from Porto Rico between the ratification of the treaty and the act of Congress. There may be a dis-tinction drawn by the court between the Pepke case and the De Lima case, on the ground that the United States were not yet in complete possession of the Philippines at the time when Pepke brought in the four-teen rings which were seized for nonpay-ment of duty, but, even if such distinction should be made there is no doubt that the should be made there is no doubt that the rule laid down in the De Lima case would apply to present importations from the Philippines when the United States are in full possession of all the ports.

HERRON ABANDONS MARRIAGE RITUAL.

Leader Took a New Wife.

SIMPLY EXPRESSED A CHOICE.

This and Afterremarks of the Preacher Comprised Ceremony -Abandoned Family for His Socialistic Sweetheart.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL New York, May 27.—Without the exchange of the usual matrimonial vows, with none of the ritual or the formulas either of church or state, Professor George D. Herron, leader of the Socialist crusade and late clergyman of the Congregational Church, took as his wife last Saturday night the

ren. Mutual friends this evening made public the story of the unique wedding of Professor Herron to Miss Carrie Rand. It oc-curred in the apartments of Doctor Charles B. Patterson, in the Schuyler apartment-house at No. 59 West Forty-fifth street, in which establishment Professor Herron has also had rooms since he came to this city, early in the spring. No Plighted Vows.

There were no plighted vows of faithfulness, nor was there the customary bestowal of the wedding ring in token of an indissoluble union. What meager ceremony there was attending the event—if ceremony it may be called—was performed by the Rev-erend William T. Brown, pastor of the Ply-mouth Church of Rochester, N. Y., who is in sympathy with many of Professor Herron's peculiar Socialistic views, and is a member of the Socialist crusade. Among the small party who witnessed the union were men famous in the world of letters. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Markham were there, and so was Richard Le Gallienne. Mrs. E. D. Rand, mother of the bride, graced the occasion with her presence, even as she had already sanctioned by her presence a joint trip to Europe, during which Professor Herron and her daughter had traveled in company before the Professor' had been released from the marital bonds which he once recognized as binding.

Mere Matter of Chelee.

Professor Herron and Miss Rand, in the presence of these witnesses, made a simple announcement of their mutual choice, much as two business men might announce to a party of friends a prospective partnership. Doctor Brown then followed with a brief address, in which he voiced the socialist idea of marriage. The wedding gifts were few and simple, except that of Miss Rand's mother, who bestowed upon the wedded pair a thirty-five acre farm near Metuchen, N. J. There Professor Herron and his wife expect to reside, and from there he and his socialist comrades expect to push their propaganda during the coming summer.

Wife a Secialist.

Being a devoted socialist, Miss Rand had given liberally in other direction and it has been commonly reported and generally believed that before her marriage to Professor Herron, she gave the sum of \$50,000 for the maintenance of the professor's divorced wife and her children. The professor and his bride announced to their friends that their lives would be devoted to the cause of socialism.

The Reverend Doctor Brown, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Nowhere has the religious institution so nearly approached the frontiers of vital truth as in conceiving marriage to be a sacrament. But nowhere has it departed so far from all that is divine and ennobling as in supposing that any word of priest or prelate can be sacramental. Neither statute nor official, civil or religious, in sympathy with many of Professor Her ron's peculiar Socialistic views, and is a member of the Socialist crusade. Among

therefore, as George D. Herron and Carrie Rand are thus united together by the bond of a reciprocal love, I announce that they are husband and wife by every law of right and truth."

Herron's Radical Views. When the Reverend G. D. Herron became pastor of one of the leading Congregational churches of Iowa, several years ago, his adwho had died, leaving to her and to his children a large fortune. Miss Carrie Rand early in Doctor Herron's pastorate began to manifest keen interest in his work and close personal sympathy with his somewhat unorthodox views. As the pastor's socialistic tenets began to become more pro-nounced he gradually lost his hold upon his church and was finally forced to resign. Mrs. Hand and her daughter, Carrie, from Mrs. Rand and her daughter, Carrie, from their personal fortune then endowed liberally in the Iowa College at Grinnell a so-called chair of applied Christianity, of which Professor Herron became the incumbent, deriving his income for the support of himself and family from the interest on the sum given by Miss Rand.

Wife Got a Divorce. Professor Herron's domestic affairs came to an open rupture last March, when his wife obtained a divorce and went South to reside with friends, and there escape the sting of gossiping tongues. It was soon after this that Professor Herron was inafter this that Professor Herron was in-vited to share the platform in this city at a meeting of the "Get Together Club" with the Reverend Doctor Hillis, pastor of Ply-mouth Church, Brooklyn; the Reverend Jo-siah Strong, president of the League for Social Service, and other well-known hu-menturians and divines. Revelations of manitarians and divines. Revelations of Professor Herron's domestic affairs prompted Doctor Hillis, Doctor Strong, and finally nearly all the others who had been invited. to decline to ennear on the same platforn with the leader of the Socialist crusade,

SETTLED BY ARBITRATION.

Twenty-Five Thousand Bricklayers Will Return to Work.

New York, May 28.-The joint Arbitration Board of the Bricklayers' unions and Mason Builders' Association met in conference lest night. The conference lasted until rearly 2 o'clock this morning. It was then announced that all differences had been settled and that the lockout and strike had been mutually declared off. The men will been mutually declared off. The men will return to work this morning. From June 23 the men will receive 60 cents an hour, instead of 55 cents, as heretofore. This rate of wages will hold good until May 1, 1902. At the conference it was decided that all differences between the bricklayers and the mason builders shall be referred to the arbitration boards.

The settlement of the strike, which has been in force for about two weeks, will affect 20,000 to 25,000 men.

ACCUSED OF BRIBE-TAKING.

Former Captain Cyril King on

Trial at Mobile.

Mobile, Ala., May 27.-Former Captain and Quartermaster Cyrll W. King, in charge of he construction work at Fort Morgan, Ala., was put upon trial to-day in the United was put upon trial to-day in the United States District Court, charged with accept-ing a bribe from Contractor J. H. Hobson, Hobson testified that last summer he did \$,000 worth of work at the fort, and that

King rejected a great deal of material. In October, King offered to be easier up-Hobson paid King \$2,000 in installments, the last batch of money being marked and verified by a Government detective.

After these payments began King was less exacting upon Hobson's work. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

Tallybe Party Visits Pike County.
REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Louisiana, Mo., May 27.—A tallyhe party
from St. Louis, consisting of Mr. and Mrs.
Howard Beneist, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sidney
Walker, Miss January, Miss Scanlan, George
P. Dean and Philip Scanlan, all of St. Louis,
has been enjoying the Pike County gravel
roads and beautiful scenery for two days.
They returned to St. Louis this evening.

HELMBACHER IRON WORKS ARE SOLD.

Controlling Interest Acquired by Men Connected With American Car and Foundry Company.

CAPITAL STOCK IS \$300,000.

New Officers Have Been Elected and It Is Announced That the Plant Will Remain Independent.

Controlling interest in the plant of the Helmbacher Forse and Rolling Mills Com-pany, at Barton and De Kalb streets, with capital stock of \$300,000, has been sold to nen connected with the American Car and Foundry Company.

James Green, president, and several minor stockholders in the Helmbacher firm retire The interests of Mr. Green were the larges

At a meeting yesterday morning the following new officers and directors were elected, it being decided not to change the name of the corporation: W. J. McBride, president; L. C. Leonard, manager of the Detroit plant of the American Car and Foundry Company, vice president; D. A. Bixby, secretary; S. S. Delano, treasurer William McMullen, W. K. Bixby, president of the American Car and Foundry Company, W. J. McBride, L. C. Leonard and J. M. Bulck, directors. G. M. Goetz, who was secretary of the Helmbacher company was secretary of the Helmbacher company, will remain at the plant for the present.

The Helmbacher Forge and Rolling Mills Company made a specialty of the manufacture of bar iron. W. K. Bixby, one of the directors of the new company and president of the American Car and Foundry Comof the American Car and Foundry Company, stated yesterday that the plant, for the present, will be conducted as it has been. He stated that new machinery will be added and the plant will be improved. The company has been employing about 399 men, but it is the intention to increase this number very materially and before long a night force will be put to work.

Mr. Bixby further stated that the American Car and Foundry Company is not the purchaser of the stock, but that it is to be conducted as a separate concern by the gentlemen whose names appear in the list of officers and directors, all of whom have some connection with the American. For the present, he says, the price paid for the stock will not be divulged.

SHE QUITS STAGE TO BECOME A NUN.

Grace Raven, James O'Neill's Leading Lady, Joins Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

New York, May 27.-There has been flight of young women "from society to the stage," but now comes the more interesting story of a successful actress abandoning a dramatic career when it held out to her its most potent attractions and rewards to devote herself to life within a convent and there to give herself wholly to the social unfortunates-the Magdalens of the hour-to reclaiming whom is the obof the hour-to reclaiming whom is the ob-ject of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Those who have witnessed Mr. James O'Neili's popular productions will, no doubt, remember Miss Grace Raven (Grace Mid-dleton in every-day life), who was his leading lady for several years. She showed her-Without Wedding Formula of Rand was the widow of one of the wealth-lest ploneer lumber merchants of Michigan. she abandoned it and went home to her mother, a widow, who lives in Dayton, O. Miss Raven was educated in a conven school, and, although see chose a dramatic career after graduation, all through her life on the stage she has been noted for undeviating attention to her religious duties. Some time ago she applied to the mother superior of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Carthage, near Cincinnati, O., for admission as a postulate in that order.

Miss Raven's application was acted on favorably, and last week she said good-by to her relatives and intimate friends and entered the convent, to which most solemn vows will hereafter bind her.

SOMETHING NEW IN WAY OF A "CORNER"

Glass Trust Said to Be Trying to Get a Monopoly on Skilled Labor.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL, Indianapolis, Ind., May 27.-According to reports that have reached the Attorney General of Indiana, and which he is investigating, the Glass Trust is trying an entirely new thing in the way of a "corner," The story is that the American Window Glass Company-the Glass Trust-together with the "independent" combination, is trying to get a monopoly on skilled glass labor, and to that end is making efforts to

hire every man who knows anything about making glass.

The report to the Attorney General's office is to the effect that the Glass Trust and independent combination are in nego-tiation with the heads of the two L. A. 300 organizations, with a view of employing the whole membership of each organiza-tion, with the purpose of shutting out com-petition from co-operative glass factories

and others not in either trust, which are rapidly forming in the State. Within the last few months many cooperative companies have incorporated operative companies have incorporated with the Secretary of State, and it is said that apparent success has aroused the Glass Trust and the independent companies. Skilled glass laborers are at a premium, it is said, and if a deal can be made between the two branches of the L. A. 300 and the two large glass manufacturing branches, the cooperative glass manufacturers and other companies may find it impossible to continue to operate. The glass trust and the independent combination have agreed sufficiently to control prices on glass.

The Attorney General has written to several points in the State with a view to collecting information with regard to the action of the glass trusts, and it is felt that some important facts have only recently been placed in his hands.

Deputy Attorney General Hadiey says the trust is working old glass blowers who have apparently almost outlived their usefulness, but who are employed on account of their knowledge of the work. It is necessary, however, for the company to hire young men to assist the old blowers in their work when heavy lifting is necessary. the Secretary of State, and it is said that ap-

SICKLES FOR COMMANDER.

G. A. R. Men of Cleveland Said to Favor Him. Cleveland, O., May 27.-The Plain Dealer

o-morrow will say: A majority of the G. A. R. men of Cleveand seem to be in favor of the candidacy of General Sickles of New York for commander-in-chief.

No other name has been mentioned so prominently as his in all parts of the country, and as yet practically no opposition to his selection has been organised.

Don't Hug. the Stove.

If you do, you will take cold the next time you are out in a storm. Then

what would you do? Dose yourself with a lot of home remedies and dilly-dally along until your cough was deep-seated and you were threatened with pneumonia or consumption? That's one way, to be sure.

Here's another way: Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral at bedtime and be all right the next morning.

For sixty years it has been the standard family medicine for breaking up colds and stopping all kinds of coughs.

"I always keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral on hand. It is a most wonderful remedy for the children. When they take cold, cough at night, or have the croup it always gives them immediate relief. I haven't been without it in the house for over nine years." - Mrs. SOPHIA KRIETER, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1399.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., \$1.00. All druggists.

To keep on hand you will like the \$1.00 size best, and you will need this amount to cure a chronic or very severe case. The 50c. size is just about right for bronchitis, hoarseness, la grippe, croup, etc. The 25c. size is convenient when traveling, and is enough to break up a fresh cold. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

MISSOURI SECURES BIG CEMENT PLANT.

Largest Concern of Its Kind in the United States Will Be Located at Hannibal.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hannibal, Mo., May 27.—The Atlas Cement Company of New York to-day wired George A. Mahan, their attorney, to close the options on 1,000 acres of land lying about two miles south of this city, on which they will establish the largest cement plant in the United States. This company has for several months been making tests of the material at this point and pronounce it unex-

About \$1,500,000 will be expended in establishing the plant, which will employ a force of 1,000 men. The capacity of the plant will be 100 carleads of cement a day.

Arrangements have been made with the Burlington Railroad to construct switches through the property to assist in the rapid handling of material, and a line is being surveyed to connect with the Wabash and Missouri, Kansas and Texas Raliroad at this place. Hannibal is greatly reloced. Hannibal is greatly rejoice over its victory, as there were a number of competing points. It will add 3,000 to 4,000 population to this city within the next few months, as active operations will be com menced immediately.

"KIT CARSON" DRAMATIZED. Play Based on Life of Scout Scores

a Success.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, May 28.—"Kit Carson, a Romance of the Southwest," a new play by Franklin Fyles, was produced last night at the American Theater and received a hearty welcome.

The play is written around the career of the scout and Indian fighter. The main historical facts concerning Carson are followed and his encounter with an Apache brave is copied from the accounts of the actual fight.

The scene of the play is in New Mexico just before it passed in

brave is copied from the accounts of the actual fight.

The scene of the play is in New Mexico just before it passed into control of the United States. Carson is engaged by the crafty Governor Alvarado to conduct a party, consisting of Alvarado, his niece, Marian Kent, and his nephew to St. Louis, Alvarado wishes to marry his niece for political reasons, and to get control of her money, and Carson at first agrees to arrange things so that she and her brother will be compelled to return to Santa Fe. Before the party starts off, however, he throws up the agreement and declares he will see the girl through to her destination in safety.

throws up the agreement and declares he will see the girl through to her destination in safety.

On the way her brother accidentally shoots an Apache chief and the Indians say they must have the youth's life or they will massacre the entire party. At the last moment Carson, through his love for Marian (which has developed since they started on the trip), declares he is the guilty man.

In the third act Carson escapes from the Indians and in the last act affairs are straightened out.

Raiph Stuart played the title role.

GETTING RICH FROM SALE OF "PARABLES."

Englishman in Egypt Making a Fortune by Coloring Bible Pictures to Suit His Customers.

PECIAL BY CABLE Alexandria, May 27.-An Englishman is trades in the world in Port Said. He has a gigantic warehouse of colored pictures representing biblical stories, suitable for any nationality. Thus the story of the prodigal son is represented in thirty different ways. The personalities are suited to the nationality from the almond-eyed Chinaman to the negro of Central Africa. The average sale has been from 70,000 to 100,000 pictures a year.

PREDICTS A NEW RELIGION.

New Belief Will Be Sum Total of Man's Knowledge. Worcester, Mass., May 27.-President G

Stanley Hall of Clark University addressed

the Ministerial League this afternoon on the relation between "Psychology and Thethe relation between "Psychology and Theology." He said that we are in a transitional stage in which there is no system of religion that appeals to all classes.

He prophesied that in the future there will arise a universal religion, which will be the sum total of all man's knowledge in science, philosophy and ethics.

Doctor Hall said that the new psychology exalted the heart and the will above the intellect. The theology of the past has been mainly a product of the intellect. The new theology will depend upon the discovery made in the domain of the heart and the will by psychology.

HAS KEPT A DIARY FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Indianapolis Woman Has a Remarkable History of Half a Century.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Indianapolis, Ind., May 27 .- Perhaps there is not in all the world a more interesting record of events than that which is contained in the journal of Mrs. John Love, widow of the late General Love. It dates back to 1846, and is complete to the present time. There are thirty-five volumes of the journal, and some of them are very yellow

journal, and some of them are very yellow with age.

Recently Mrs. Love has been reading the journals with a view to destroying much contained in them, and she has found references to her friends, made years ago, and numbers of them have recently received little yellow slips from her, on which were written the announcements of weddings, christenings and other events. Cut from one of the pages is this:

"Judge Major's baby, Charles, was christened this afternoon at Christ Church."

The aforesaid baby is the author of

Stories of General Grant!

The books contain a long record of the Civil War, in which her husband took an active part, and scores of famous officers are named in the pages. At one time General Grant was in this city and he was the guest of Governor Morton. That evening at the reception that was given to General Grant at the Statehouse, among the throng that pressed forward to shake his hand was General Badeau, one of his aids. Grant was an absent-minded man, and when Badeau approached, Grant put out his hand as if

approached, Grant put out his hand as it to a stranger.

In connection witht this story it is told that at St. Louis Mrs. Grant entered the line at her husband's reception and he greeted her as he did all the others.

In 1869 General and Mrs. Love went to Europe, and there is in the journal a story of their seeing the Queen.

"Went down to the daguerrean gallery today and had my miniature taken," is recorded in an early journal.

When Davis Killed Nelson.

The killing of Nelson by Jefferson Davis makes one of the thrilling stories in the journal. General and Mrs. Love, with Governor and Mrs. Morton and others were in Louisville at a hotel. One morning Mrs. Love and Mrs. Morton were at breakfast, and from their table they could look into the office of the hotel. There they saw Governor Morton and General Nelson standing together, and they remarked the difference in the size of the men.

Suddenly they heard a pistol shot and soon Governor Morton came in and told them that Davis had killed Nelson. The Governor said he was in the office with Davis and Nelson, when the former said to him: When Davis Killed Nelson.

him:
"I want you to be a witness," and, turning, said to Nelson: "I want you to apologize to me for the manner in which you spoke to me before my men yesterday."
Nelson raised his hand, and, with a dreadful oath, struck Davis in the face. Governor Morton said he had never seen such a look of murder in a man's face as there was in Davis's, who turned and went to the clerk of the hotel and asked if he had a pistol. The clerk said he had a toy of a pistol, and would show him how to use it.

Davis took it, and, after telling Nelson to prepare himself, shot him. He was not instantly killed, but went to another floor of the hotel and fell across the threshold of a door that was open. Martial law was declared, and the city was in the greatest uproar and excitement. General Buell was there, and General Bragg was expected at any hour. There was a great deal of confusion. At the trial Davis was acquitted.

Mrs. Love has a complete record of all the weddings and deaths among her friends, and mention of persons of note whom she has known since 1848, and she has the wedding invitations she has received in fifty years, and the record of wedding anniversaries. She has the autographs of all the Governors of Indiana, since Jennings, the single exception being that of Governor Durbin. Tragedy and Romances,

KAISER PAID BIG PRICE FOR A MATCH.

Gave Small Boy a Twenty-Mark Gold Piece for a Light for His Cigar.

Berlin, May 27.—The Kaiser has the dis-tinction of having paid more for a single match than anybody of modern times. While riding the other day he felt a desire while riging the other day he telt a desire to smoke, but found he had no light for his cigar. After a mile or so he came upon a group of boys, whom he asked for a light. One of the lads found a grimy match and gave it to him. The Katser tomed him a 25-mark gold piece and continued on his way, evidently hugely satisfied with the bargain.

SON CALLS FATHER BAD NAMES BY MAIL

Sends Him Postal Cards That Are Calculated to Hurt His Feelings, and Is Arrested.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. London, May 27 .- A son's penchant for calling his father "rogue, thief or liar" by mail has got him into trouble with the courts. The son is Alfred W. Chapman, & law student, and the father is Robert Chapman, a solicitor. Here is what the son

wrote on one postal card:
"Dearest father, why don't you take steps to try and show you are not a scoundrel and a rogue? I still advise you to do so. I am only waiting for your return, and then you shall try and stop me. I don't care for you a bit, you thef and liar. Blackmalling thief, and a thing not fit to be at liberty." In a letter written after he had smashed his father's office windows and furniture

the son wrote:

"Don't think because I have kept quiet that you are going free. I mean you to take some proceedings, and if you don't I shall take such steps that will make you. I don't stop at a desk or bookcase; I break the whole place, so now you know, and not a bit I care for you trying to get help from your relations. I will give you a twisting you will never forget."

Below the address on the envelope which

held this letter the son wrote, "Otherwise Rogue, Thief or Liar," and underscored it with red ink. The father says he knows of no reason for the attacks. The son says be 'merely wants to bring the matter

WILL WOMAN OR CITY GET THE COLLECTION?

Unusual Allegations in an Unusual Suit for Possession of Unusual Estate.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL Denver, Colo., May 77.—While the city of Denver is making preparations to build a museum for the permanent housing of the famous Carter natural history collection, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder is attempting to ese tablish a claim for \$30,000 that will, if perfected, be a lien on the collection. Mrs. Snyder believes that she has a just and valid claim against the estate of Edwin L. Carter, who made the collection. There were practically no assets of the estate save the natural history collection, and al-

though this has been, practically speaking, given to the estate, her claim would hold against the collection. against the collection.

Mrs. Snyder's claim is connected with Careter's actions as trustee of certain property, owned by a former husband of Mrs. Snyder, Fred Crome. James L. Fulles, Mrs. Snyder's first husband, and Crome were partners. They owned jointly among other things 289 acres of rich placer ground in ornear the town of Breckenridge. Fuller died in 1887 and a few years afterward Mrs. Fuller married Crome. They lived together but a short time, when Mrs. Crome brought suffor divorce. The divorce was granted and she afterwards married Snyder. The grounds for divorce were of peculiar nature and were kept secret.

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Crome, it is alleged, in order to keep from paying alimony, transferred his property to Edwin L. Carter, in trust, for Nettle Fuller, the young daughter of his wife by her first husband, Fuller. The case was tried in 1884, Mrs. Snyder's claim in based upon her belief and allegation that the divorce was so irregular as to be invalid and the decree of no legal effect. Crome is now dead and Mrs. Snyder claims to be his heir as his wife. Just here a peculiar fact enters to cloud what would otherwise be clear miling and an easy determination of the merits of the case. The files in the divorce case have disappeared.

The records show that the case was tried before a referee, Attorney H. C. Riddle. They show further that the decree was signed within three days after the suit was brought, an unusually short time. This does not necessarily invalidate the divorce, but makes it questionable. There were other irregularities. Mrs. Snyder's attorney states that while they may not invalidate the decree, they render it contestable. The record shows further that the alimony awarded in the decree was afterward set aside altogether. This decree has also disappeared along with the reset of the papers. The case was tried in 1884, and no clew can be obtained at this date as to what became of them.

Confirmed by Bishop Spaiding, REPUBLIC SPECIAL, Carthage, Ill., May 37.—Bishop Spaiding of Peoria confirmed a class of sixty at Peter and Paul's Catholic Church Nauvoo, this county, yesterday,